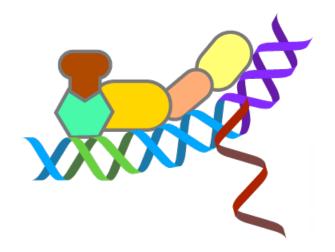
Understanding Cancer and Related Topics

Understanding Estrogen Receptors, Tamoxifen, and Raloxifene



Developed by: Lewis J. Kleinsmith, Ph.D. Donna Kerrigan, M.S. Jeanne Kelly

Describes the hormone estrogen and its receptor. Explains the relationship of estrogen and its receptor to breast cancer and the risks and benefits of reducing cancer risk with drugs called antiestrogens and selective estrogen receptor molecules (SERMs).

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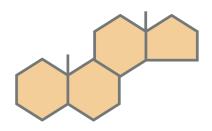
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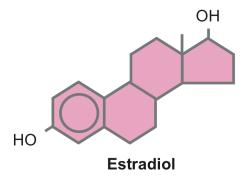
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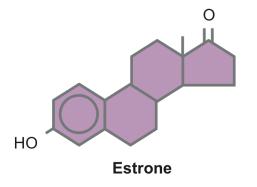


What Are Estrogens?



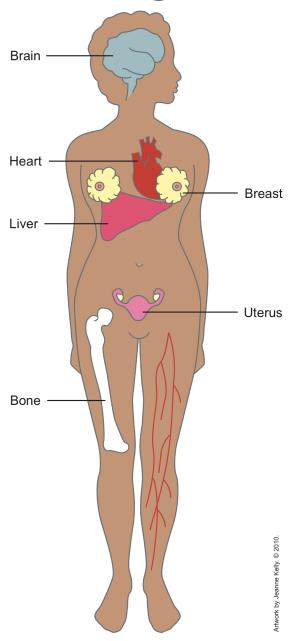
Steroid ring system







Estrogen Targets Tissues

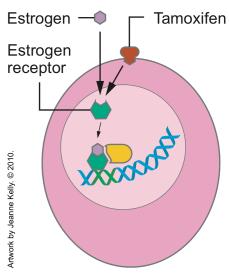




Estrogen Receptors

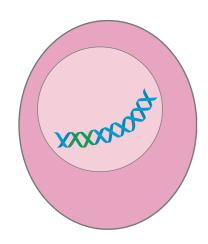
Estrogen target cell

(e.g., breast, uterine lining, liver, etc.)



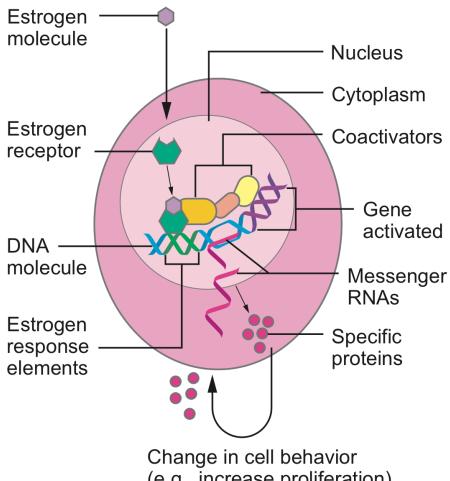
Non-target cell

(contains no estrogen receptor)





Estrogen Receptors Trigger Gene Activation



(e.g., increase proliferation)

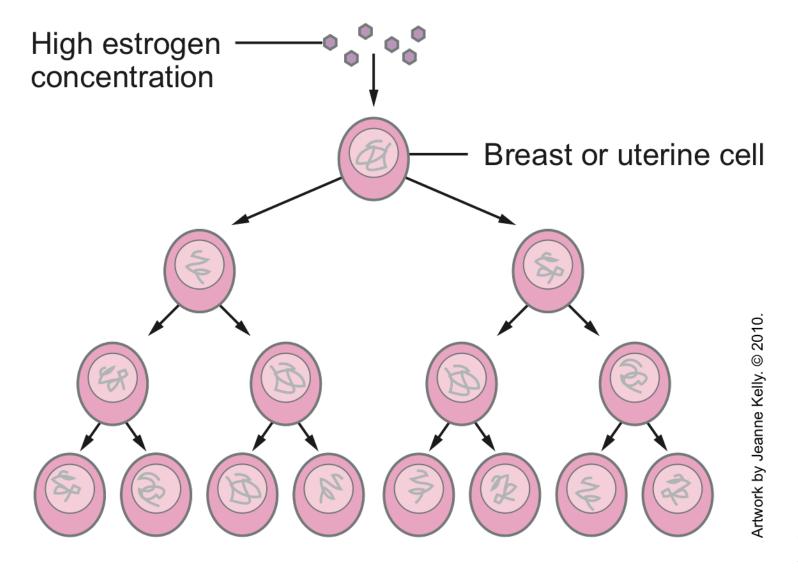


Estrogen-Induced Changes in Cell Behavior

Liver cell Estrogen molecule **Nucleus** Cytoplasm Estrogen Coactivators receptor Gene activated DNA molecule Messenger **RNAs** Estrogen response elements New New proteins proteins lower LDL raise HDL

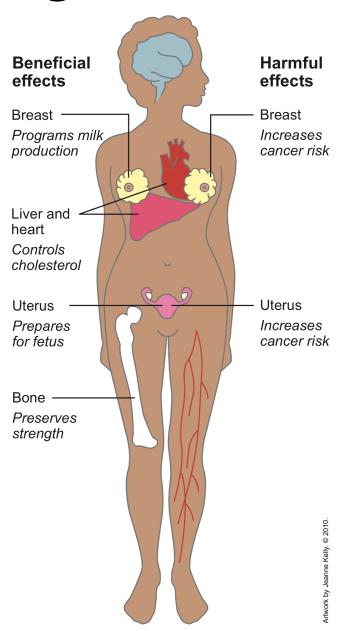


Estrogen-Induced Stimulation of Cell Proliferation





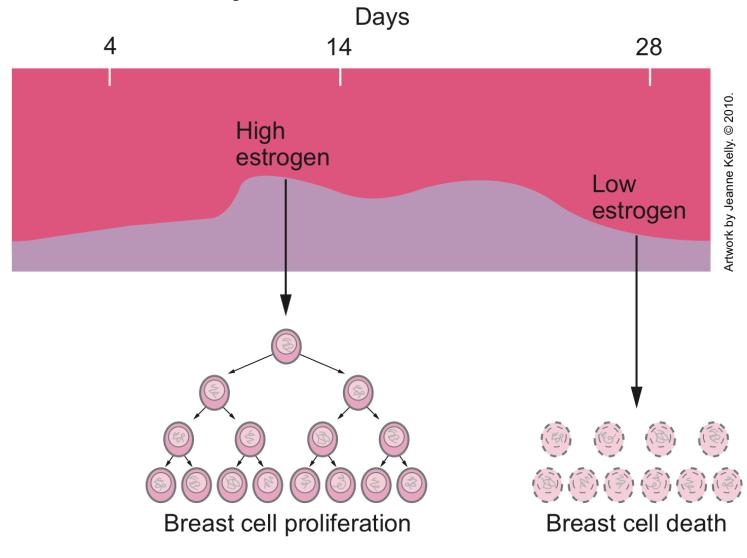
Estrogen and Cancer



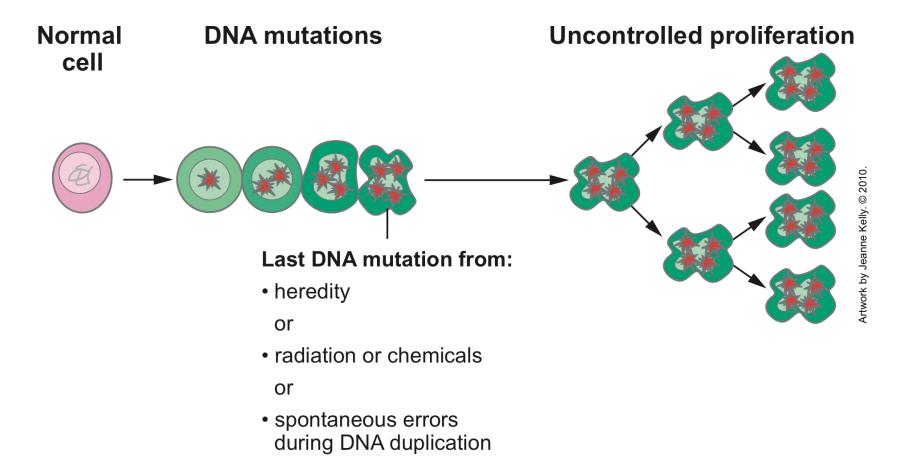


Estrogen and Breast Cancer

The Menstrual Cycle

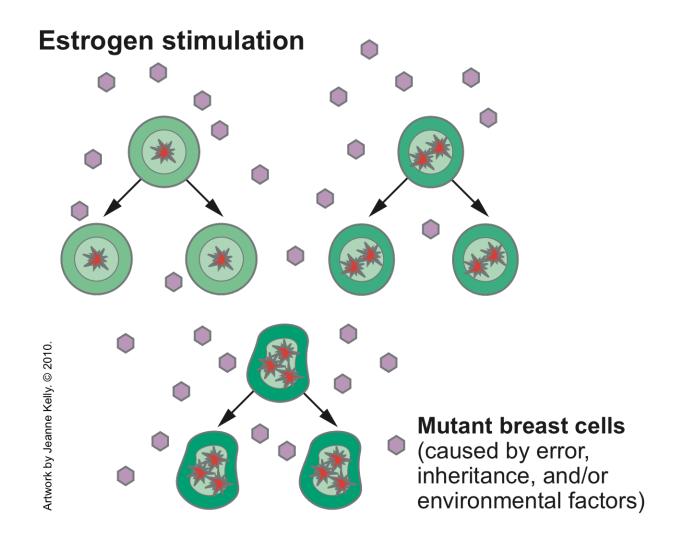


Cancer Arises From DNA Mutations in Cells





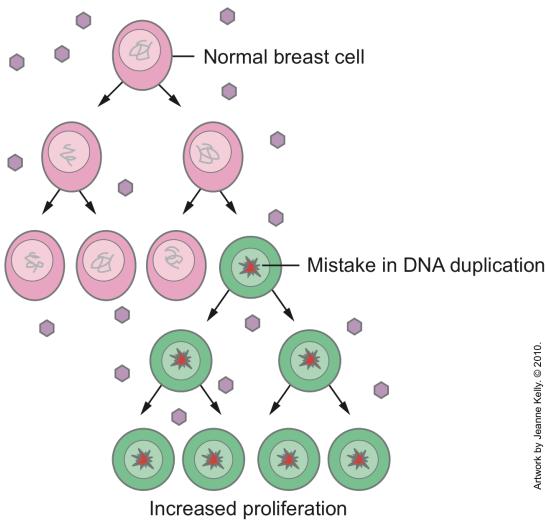
Estrogen-Induced Proliferation of Existing Mutant Cells





Estrogen-Induced Proliferation and Spontaneous New Mutations

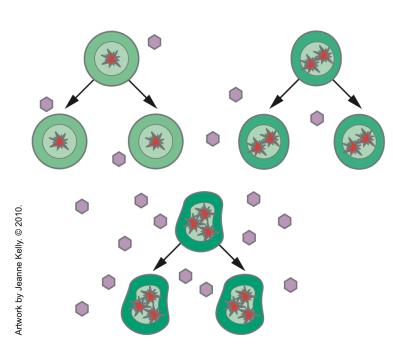
Estrogen stimulation



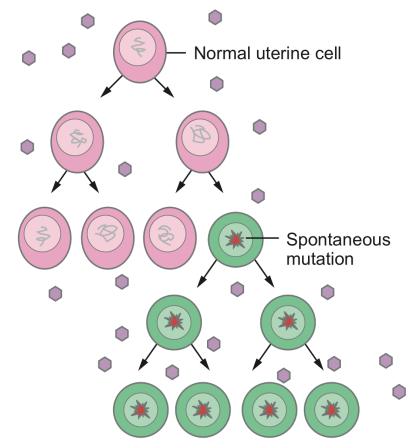


Estrogen and Uterine Cancer

Estrogen action on the uterus



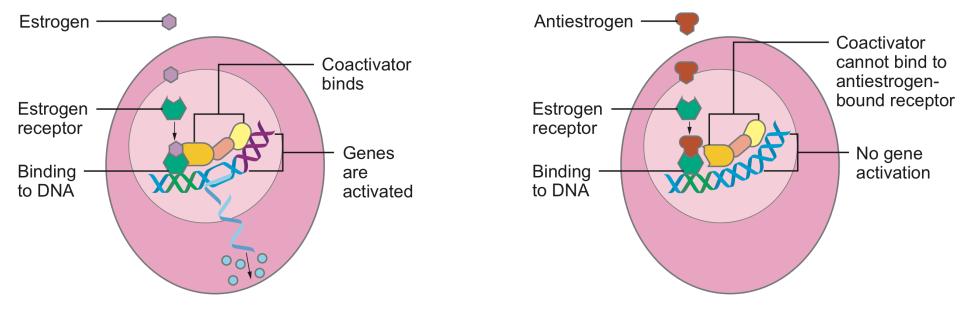
1. Estrogen can stimulate the division of existing mutant uterine cells.



2. Estrogen can increase the chances of developing new, spontaneous mutations.



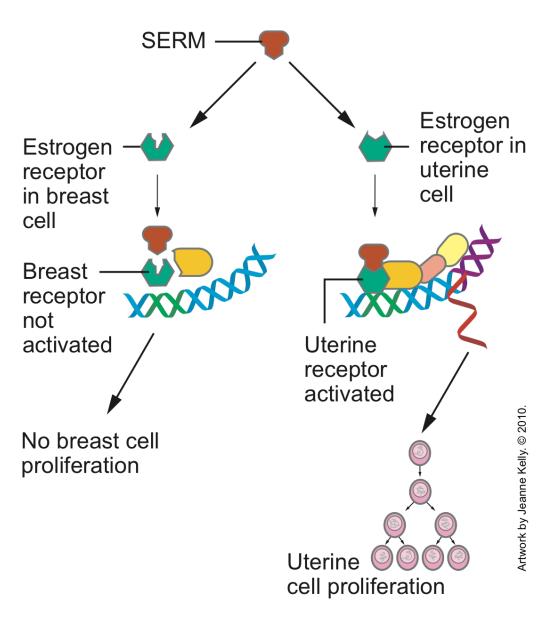
Antiestrogens





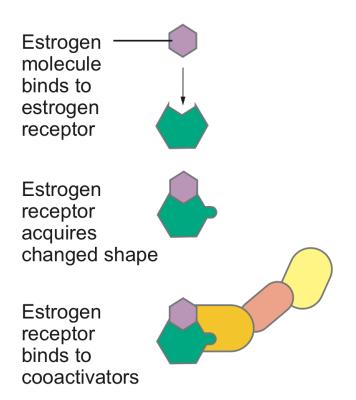


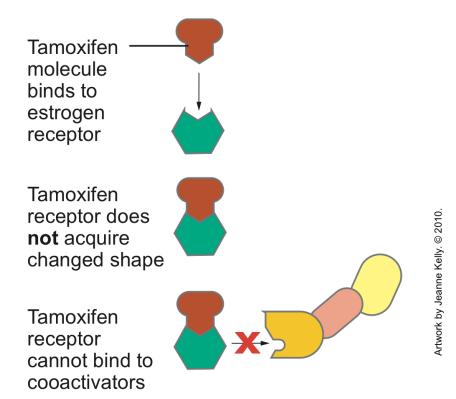
SERMs





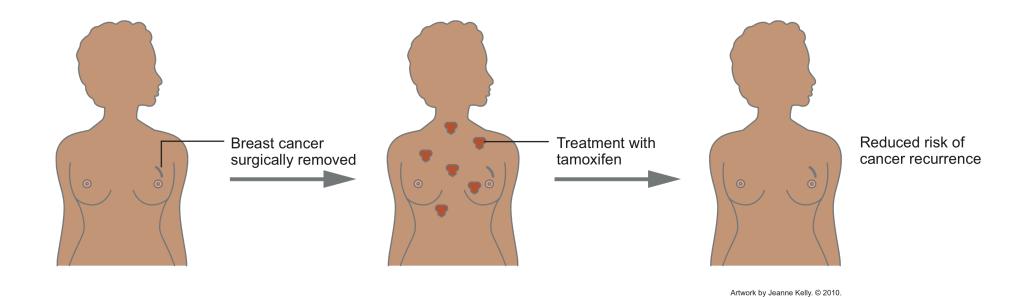
Tamoxifen and Cancer





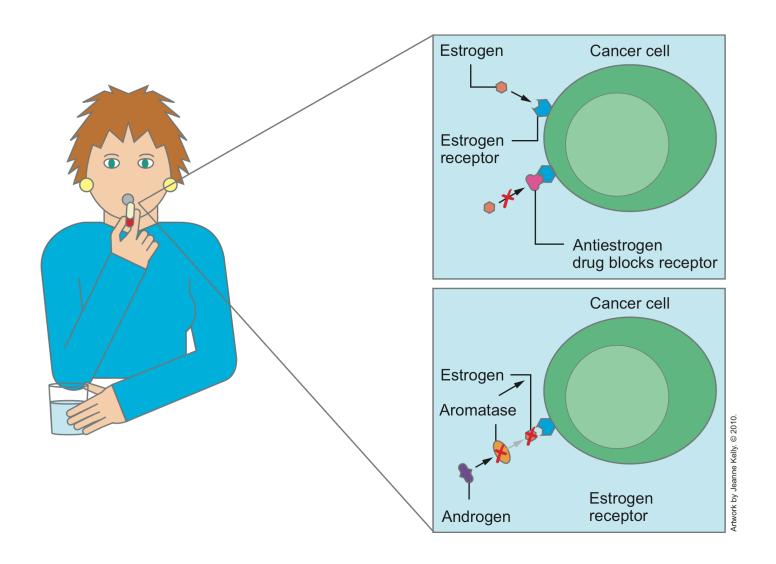


Tamoxifen and Breast Cancer Treatment





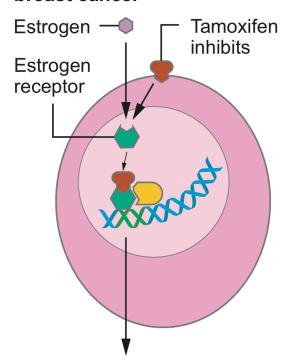
Aromatase Inhibitors





Estrogen Receptor-Negative Breast Cancer

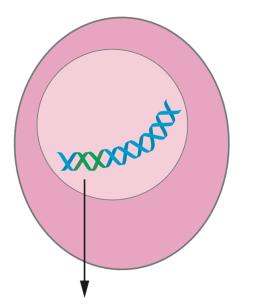
Estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer



Cell proliferation

- Controlled by estrogen
- Inhibited by tamoxifen

Estrogen receptor-negative breast cancer



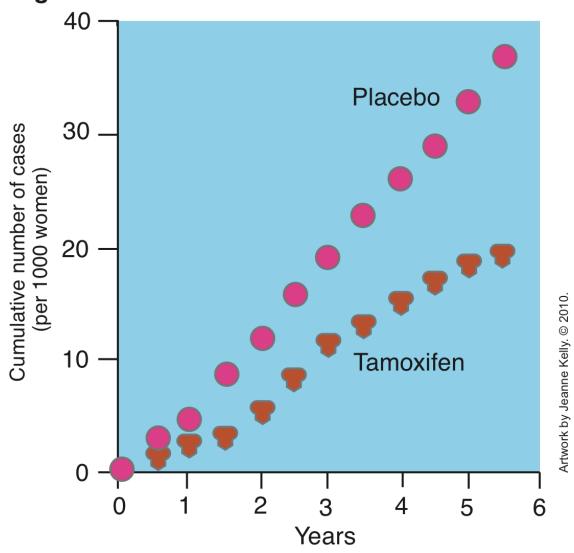
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2010.

Cell proliferation

- Not controlled by estrogen
- Not inhibited by tamoxifen

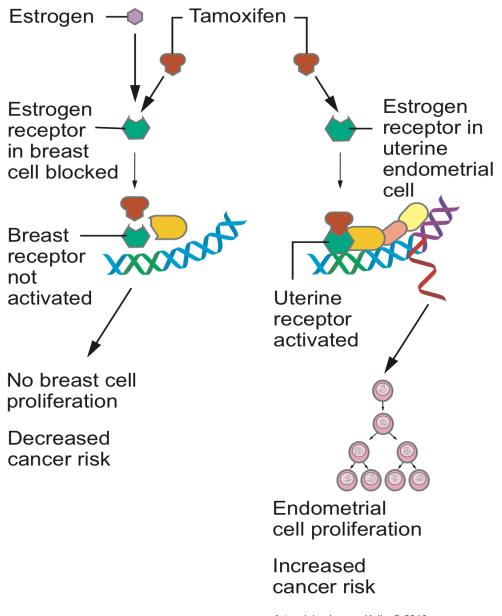
Tamoxifen and Breast Cancer Prevention

Invasive breast cancer rates in women at high risk



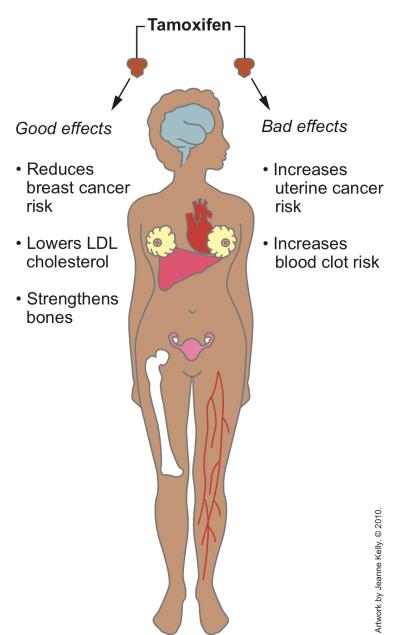


Tamoxifen as a Cause of Uterine Cancer





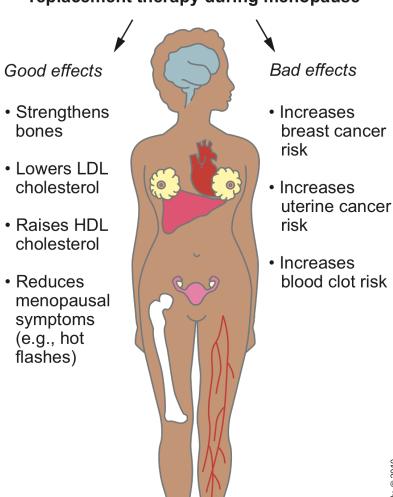
The Need for Better SERMs





Estrogen Replacement in Menopause

Estrogen effects associated with hormone replacement therapy during menopause





Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2010.

Estrogen Plus Progestin Replacement

Estrogen plus Progestin reported effects

Good effects

- Strengthens bones
- Decreases colon cancer risk
- Reduces menopausal symptoms (e.g., hot flashes)

Bad effects

- Increases invasive breast cancer risk
- Increases heart attacks
- Increases strokes
- Increases blood clots

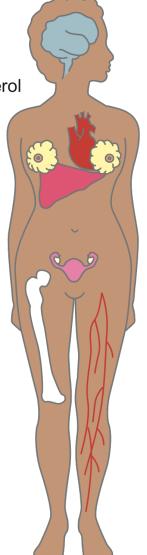




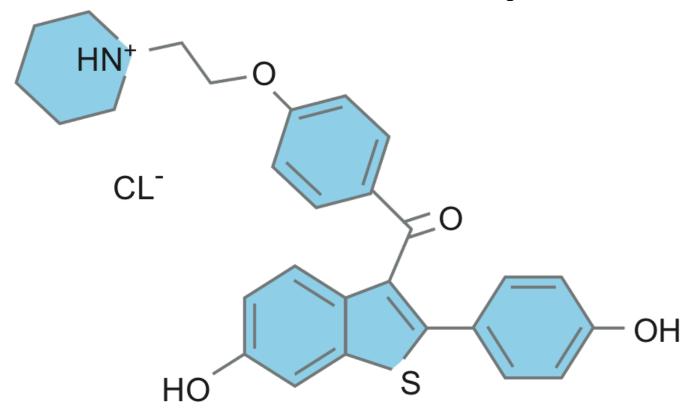
Search for the Perfect SERM

The "ideal" SERM would:

- Strengthen bones
- Lower LDL cholesterol and raise HDL cholesterol
- Relieve hot flashes
- Reduce breast cancer risk
- Reduce uterine cancer risk



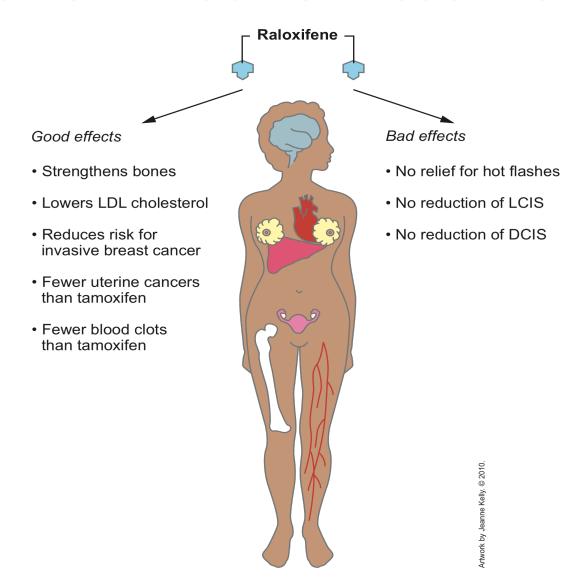
Raloxifene and the Prevention of Osteoporosis



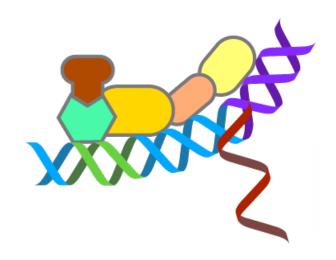
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Raloxifene and Risk of Invasive Breast Cancer







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